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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2013-98

Acequinocyl

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Publications
Pest Management Regulatory Agency
Health Canada
2720 Riverside Drive
A.L. 6604-E2
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9

Internet: pmra.publications@hc-sc.gc.ca
healthcanada.gc.ca/pmra
Facsimile: 613-736-3758
Information Service:
1-800-267-6315 or 613-736-3799
pmra.infoserv@hc-sc.gc.ca

Canada

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of new uses on Tree Nuts (Crop Group 14-11), Caneberries (Crop Subgroup 13-07A) and eggplants to the product label of KANEMITE™ 15 SC Miticide, containing technical grade acequinocyl, is acceptable. The addition of greenhouse tomatoes, greenhouse peppers, and greenhouse cucumbers to the product label of Shuttle™ 15 SC Miticide, containing technical grade acequinocyl, is also acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the labels of KANEMITE™ 15 SC Miticide and Shuttle™ 15 SC Miticide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Numbers 28641 and 28640, respectively.

The evaluation of these acequinocyl applications indicated that the end-use products have merit and value, and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for acequinocyl is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRLs can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRLs, to be added to the MRLs already established for acequinocyl, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Acequinocyl

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)	Food Commodity
Acequinocyl	2-(acetyloxy)-3-dodecyl-1,4-naphthalenedione, including the metabolite 2-dodecyl-3-hydroxy-1,4-naphthalenedione	4	Caneberries (Crop Subgroup 13-07A)
		0.7	Fruiting Vegetables (Crop Group 8-09)
		0.15	Cucumbers
		0.02	Tree Nuts (Crop Group 14-11), except almond nuts[a] and pistachio nuts[a]

ppm = parts per million
[a] An MRL of 0.02 ppm is currently established for almond nuts and pistachio nuts (EMRL2009-03).

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

The MRLs proposed for acequinocyl in Canada are the same as corresponding American tolerances as listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. Currently, there are no Codex MRLs[1] listed for acequinocyl in or on any commodity on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food webpage.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for acequinocyl up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed MRLs

Residue data from field trials conducted in Canada and the United States were submitted to support the domestic use of KANEMITE™ 15 SC Miticide on tree nuts (Crop Group 14-11) caneberries (Crop Subgroup 13-07A), and eggplants. Residue data from field and greenhouse trials conducted in Canada and the United States were also submitted to support the domestic use of Shuttle™ 15 SC Miticide on greenhouse tomatoes, greenhouse peppers, and greenhouse cucumbers. Acequinocyl was applied to almonds, pecans, raspberries, blackberries, tomatoes, peppers and cucumbers, and harvested according to label directions.

Maximum Residue Limits

The recommendation for maximum residue limits (MRLs) for acequinocyl was based upon the submitted field and greenhouse trial data, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRLs for Tree Nuts, Caneberries, Fruiting Vegetables, and cucumbers.

TABLE A1 Summary of Field and Greenhouse Trial Data Used to Support Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs)

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./ha)	PHI (days)	Residues (ppm)	
			Min	Max
Raspberries and Blackberries	Foliar spray/ 655–686	1	<0.13	2.3
Tomatoes [field and greenhouse grown]	Foliar spray/ 673–720	1	<0.05	<0.20
Bell Peppers [field and greenhouse grown]	Foliar spray/ 673–720	1	<0.035	<0.650
Non-bell Peppers [field grown]	Foliar spray/ 673–720	1	<0.035	0.381
Cucumbers [field and greenhouse grown]	Foliar spray/ 673–720	1	<0.02	<0.09
Almond nutmeats	Foliar/ 672	7	<0.02	<0.02
Pecan nutmeats	Foliar/ 656.6–680.3	7	<0.02	<0.02

PHI = preharvest interval; ppm = parts per million

Following the review of all available data, MRLs of 4, 0.7, 0.15, and 0.02 ppm are recommended to cover residues of acequinocyl in/on Caneberries, Fruiting Vegetables, cucumbers, and Tree Nuts. Residues of acequinocyl in these commodities at the proposed MRLs will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.